REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,817.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	28	Half-yearly	36
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

Less, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIGNOR G. INZOLI is prepared to resume his Lessons in Singing and Pianoforte. Address, care of SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

ON SALE, FRESH BISCUITS in Cask.—Apply to M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major, Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

FOR SALE, a BROUGHAM and PAIR of HORSES. Price Rs. 1,500. Apply to Messrs. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

WANTED, for six months, a LOAN of Eight Hundred and Fifty Rupees at 12 per cent. Interest payable monthly Address "G.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, aged 23, a SITUATION as CLERK. Five years' experience. Highest References given Address F. B., care *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, nearly new, a Greener Snider Sporting RIFLE, with sixty-five Rounds of Cartridges. Price Rs. 80. Address P. Q., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

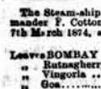
WM. YOUNGER & Co.'s BEER, Rs. 22 per Cask of 4 dozen. Cash.

RICH^D MARTIN & Co.

EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL ENGINEER OPEN to ENGAGEMENT the best of references. Address L. Q., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CASHMERE," 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th March 1874, at 4 P.M.

March 1874.		March 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves Tuticorin	1
,, Ratnagherry	8	,, Colombo	16
,, Vingorla	8	,, Galle	17
,, Goa	9	,, Negapatam	20
,, Carwar	9	,, Madras	22
,, Mangalore	10	,, Coconada	24
,, Cannanore	11	,, Visagapatam	25
,, Tellicherry	11	,, Bimlipatam	25
,, Calicut	12	,, Gopaulpore	26
,, Beypore	12	,, False Point	27
,, Cochin	13	Arrives at CALCUTTA	29
,, Alleppy	13		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th February 1874 at 2 P.M.

Feb. 1874.		March 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	18
,, Kurrachee	March 3	,, Mahoomerah	18
,, Guadur	4	,, Fao	18
,, Muscat	6	,, Koweit	20
,, Bunder Abbas	8	,, Bushire	20
,, Linga	12	,, Lingah	25
,, Bahrein	12	,, Bunder Abbas	27
,, Bushire	12	,, Muscat	29
,, Fao	14	,, Guadur	31
,, Mahoomerah	14	,, Kurrachee	April 3
Arrive BUSREH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th February 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Extra Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, on or about the 28th February, to be followed by the regular Monthly Steamer CALYPSO, 2,324 Tons, to leave on or about the 10th March 1874.

These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage)—

	Cabin.	Deck with Food
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th February 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., of Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ADEN," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day previous to sailing.

Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 3 Hummum Street.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 23rd February, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, (2,725 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Capt. N. Harewood, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails. also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,

Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 16th February 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 24th February 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain E. M. Gilleon, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 21st February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th February 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,093 ,,	450 H.P.,	16th do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 ,,	600 H.P.,	30th do.
PEKIN	3,777 ,,	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 ,,	600 H.P.,	27th do.
INDUS	3,473 ,,	500 H.P.,	11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Cohurn, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 28th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS.....Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
Ditto 2ND CLASS..... ,, 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE well known Passenger Steamer EUROPEAN, J. Steel, Commander, 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., will sail from Bombay about 5th March.

FIRST-CLASS FARE, Rs. 450.

For Passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave end of March.)

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons, gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

FARE to LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ ..... ,, 330

Exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be procured on board.

This vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February, 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Uwan	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Thull	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Alibaugh	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	6	0
Rewdunda	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 2 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 3 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. BOADICEA, arrived from LIVERPOOL are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., s.s. Boadicea.

Bombay, 19th February 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters :—

H S S & Co.—117 Bags damaged Mauritius Sugar, ex Michel Chevalier.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February 1874.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humours; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing, and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into their composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head,
Nervous and General Debility,
Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumours,
Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Female Derangements,
White Swellings,
Fever and Ague,
Chills and Fever,
& Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humours, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula: but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the return of normal functional operations.

FOR SALE AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.,

AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE FIRST WEEK IN APRIL.

THE splendid S.S. JOHN TENNANT, 1,990 Tons, 1,300 H.P. effective, (well known as of Green's line to Calcutta) is intended to be despatched in the first week of April. The accommodation and appointments of this Steam Ship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the Season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
,, MALTA	,, 400
,, LONDON	,, 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 20th February 1874.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back at 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

BLONDIN, THE HERO OF NIAGARA,

Will resume his Performances TO-DAY, MONDAY, Feb. 23rd, at half-past 4 P.M., and each afternoon during the present week.

WE have THIS DAY commenced BUSINESS as BROKERS.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS carried on between T. BLAY, J. A. P. MACKINTOSH, and CHUBILDASS LULOOBHOY, under the name of BLAY and MACKINTOSH, has CEASED and been DETERMINED.—Dated this 21st day of February 1874.

J. A. P. MACKINTOSH.
CHUBILDASS LULOOBHOY.

NOTICE.—PLEASURE AND BUSINESS.

BOMBAY RACES !!!

The GRAND STAND, next to the Byculla Club, from which the most magnificent view of the whole Course can be obtained from the start to finish.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Fort, or at the Stand on Race Days.

TENDERS will be received for the ERECTION of CAR HOUSES and STABLES for the BOMBAY TRAMWAY ASSOCIATION. For particulars apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 22rd February 1874.

1,00,000 RUPEES, and larger SUMS of MONEY, available to EUROPEANS only, as advances for purchasing in Bombay Cotton for English and Continental Markets, at 9 per cent. interest, and 1 per cent. Commission. For terms apply to

WILLIAM STRIP.

Ahmedabad, 20th February 1874.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 320 per SHARE, for the year ending 30th June 1873, will be PAID at the Registered Office, No. 5, Hornby Row, on and after the 4th March.

By Order of the Directors,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

NOTICES.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

ORGAN RECITAL.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 27, 1874.

Committee :

W. G. Pedder, Esq., President.

Archdeacon Leigh Lye.	Dr. Thom.
H. P. LeMesurier, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
Major Kettlewell.	Tudor Trevor, Esq.
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.	F. C. Constable, Esq.
James Taylor, Esq.	G. F. Henry, Esq.

THE Gentlemen abovenamed form a COMMITTEE for the purpose of RAISING FUNDS in aid of the BENGAL FAMINE RELIEF by arranging for an ORGAN RECITAL in the Town Hall.

Tickets, One Rupee each, to be obtained only at the Office of the Undersigned, 11, Hummum Street, Fort.

The Performances will commence punctually at half-past five o'clock p.m.

C. E. MITCHELL, Hon. Secy.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

TO MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E., would direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalade; which will be found unequalled for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence; and that each tin contains the *specified weight*. J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

*** Awarded the "GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT" at the VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873, for the general superiority of their Manufactures.

SHACKLETON & Co.,

EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,

45, BOTOLPH LANE,

AND

2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,

LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be a companied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, sun tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaar throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America.

NOTICES.

50,000 RUPEES available on LOANS for FIXED PERIODS at 12 per cent. Apply stating Security to

PRESCOT & WINTER,

Meadow Street. Solicitors.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 1st December 1873, Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Offices will be REMOVED to No. 4, Church Lane, Bombay, lately vacated by Messrs. Rennie, Scovell, and Co. All Communications, Parcels, and Cases should be addressed in full as follows :—KING, KING & Co., Army Agents, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

FRENCH COMIC OPERA.

Mons. and Madame
BERGER DEPLACE,
Lyrical Artistes from the first Theatres from PARIS,
Will give their First Performance on the next week.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY will be held at the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Member of the Municipal Corporation to take the place of Colonel Hancock, who has resigned.

E. RINGLEY,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, 18th February 1874.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PAREL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schrock.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

THE GREAT DECCAN DERBY SWEEP.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

Committee of Management :

COLONEL HACKETT.	COLONEL CLAY.
CAPTAIN DOBBS.	CAPTAIN TURNER.

Tickets, Government Rs. 10 each. Five per cent. to be deducted from the gross amount for the benefit of the Hyderabad (Moul-Ali) Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 will be divided among the Starters. After deducting expenses the balance will be divided as follows, viz.

Winners to take two-thirds.
Second horse one-quarter.
Third horse one twelfth.

Lottery will be drawn at the Public Rooms, Secunderabad, in the presence of the Stewards on the Monday before the Race. No application for Tickets received after twelve o'clock on that day.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Moul-Ali Races, Hyderabad.

Remittances to be made in Hoondies, Currency Notes, or Transfer Receipts. Address,

HON. SECRETARY,
Hyderabad Races, Public Rooms, Secunderabad.

Moul-Ali, 7th February 1874.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

TUESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY 1874.

Under the Patronage of

H. E. the Hon'ble Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B

SAILING MATCHES.

First Race.—For *bona fide* Ships' Boats, of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage.

Second Race.—Boats similar in description, but which, in the opinion of the Handicap Committee, should not be considered as *bona fide* ships' boats. Starting handicapped.

Third Race.—Sailing Match for large Club Yachts, handicapped.

Fourth Race.—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Cutter and Schooner rigs. Starting handicapped.

Fifth Race.—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Lateen and Sliding Gunter rigs. Starting handicapped.

Sixth Race.—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. Starting handicapped.

ROWING MATCHES.

Seventh Race.—Rowing Match for four-oared Gigs and Boats, limited to 25 feet over all. Not fewer than 4 boats to start.

Eighth Race.—For Cutters, Barges, and Pinnaces belonging to Men-of-War, Mail Steamers, &c., pulling any number of oars not under eight.

Ninth Race.—Rowing Match for five or six oared Gigs. Not fewer than four Boats to start.

Tenth Race.—For all Canoes, not pulling less than four paddles.

Eleventh Race.—Boating Club Race. Course.—Half a mile.

Entries to be made and entrance money paid on or before the 17th February.

For Programmes, containing further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

F. D. PARKER,
Honorary Secretary.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS,

All with the new Patent Binding, each leaf being attached to a leather or linen joint, one or two Cartes in a Page.

From Rs. 9 to Rs. 30 each.
Quarto, Four Cartes in a Page, to contain 200 Cartes.
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 50 each.

Also an extensive selection of handsomely-bound Carte de Visite Albums, at the following low Prices :—

Small, to hold 50 Portraits	Rs.	4 0
Oblong, two on a page, to hold 100 Portraits	,,	8 0
Quarto, four on a page, to hold 200 Portraits	,,	16 0
,, ,,	Superior	24 0

*** *For elegance of Design and excellence of Workmanship, these Albums are not to be equalled at the Price.*

ALBUMS FOR MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS.

Manufactured to special order, some Superb Albums for mounting Photographs; they are of thick paper or Card-board, bound in a very superior style. From Rs. 4 to Rs. 25 each.

ALBUMS FOR ARMS AND CRESTS, NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, FERNS, AND FLOWERS, &c.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO., BOMBAY.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 601 of 1870.

SHAMAVAHOO, of Bombay, Hindoo, widow, and Executrix of the Will of GOCULDASS TEJPALL, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, residing at Holy Chuckla, within the Fort .....Plaintiff.

vs.

DWARKADASS VUSSONJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, also Executor of the said Will and residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort, and LUCKMEEDASS KHIMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, also Executor of the said Will, and residing at Gunneshwaddy, outside the Fort; JUMNABAI, widow of Ludha Gopaljee, deceased, and daughter of the said Gocouldass Tejpall, residing at Holy Chuckla, within the Fort; and GUNGABAI, widow of Tejpall Khatao, residing at Holy Chuckla, within the Fort; and the Honorable JAMES SEWELL WHITE, Advocate General at Bombay; and also SOONDERDASS DWARKADASS and NARRONJEE DWARKADASS, the natural son of the said Dwarkadas Vussonjee, infants, by their Guardian *ad-litem* MATHOORADASS LOWJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of April 1872. NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the ESTATE of the late GOCULDAS TEJPALL, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in this Suit mentioned, who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 11th day of November 1867, are hereby required to file such Claims in writing in my Office, in the Court-house, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof the be peremptorily precluded from any benefit under the said Decretal Order.

Dated this 2nd day of February 1874.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

CAUTION.

THE PALL MALL JEWEL CASE.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO. beg to announce a further extension of their monopoly of Sale of this now celebrated Article.

Its chief characteristics are :—

1st. Patent compensating trays, which instantly adapt themselves to any jewels without fear of the slightest injury, or the necessity of ever being fitted.

2nd. The application of patent fire-resisting ironsafes, which, without interfering with the portability of the case, prove a great security for valuable contents. As imitations are being made, it is important to observe that each case is stamped as follows :—"30 Aug., 1869. No 2567. The Patent Pall Mall Jewel Box. Hamilton and Co., Calcutta, Sole Licencees for India," without which impress none are genuine. Price from Eighteen Rupees upwards. Descriptive Catalogues post free on application.

THE PALL MALL JEWEL CASE,
SOLE LICENCEES FOR INDIA,
MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.,
GOLDSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND SILVERSMITHS,
IN ORDINARY TO THE VICEROY OF INDIA,
HUMMUM STREET,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 21st FEBRUARY.

EXCHANGE on London closes to-day at the undermentioned rates, and it is difficult to say whether there will be any change or not for Monday's business.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. There is no alteration in values, nor has there been much business done in Calcutta, or China Bills.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/8d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d. to 3/32d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10 13/31. to 1d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11¼d.
Credit 3 do.	1s. 11½d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	98
Do. demand	99½
On Madras 30 days' sight	99¼
Do. demand	par
On China Bills, 60 days' sight	218½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	106¾
Four & half per cent.	102½
Four per cent.	101¾
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
8 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 6 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New Spanish Loan Instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rate of Discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	9 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	9 ,,
Do. on Merchandize	11 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	10 ,,
Bank Bills	9 ,,
Mercantile Paper	12 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Francs Pieces	,, 211½
Bar silver	,, 106¾
Gold Lea	,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 ozs. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

SPECULATORS have taken up the Yeddo to arrive for Liverpool half cargo at £2-15-0; and owing to their operations rates have advanced to £2-10-0 for ready shipment. In consequence of this several steamers that intended proceeding elsewhere have been trying to fix to-day. Sail rates are quite unchanged.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£0 18s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 2s 6d to £3 5s.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 8s. 9d.
	Seeds	£2 8s. 9d.
	Cotton	£2 8s. 9d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY, 21st FEBRUARY.

MARKET improving for Spinning shares, Bank of Bombay 2nd Issue closed firm at quoted rates.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value each.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
20,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	736½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	265
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,140
17,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 pl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	127
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£50	218-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	109-1-0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
.....	£18	196-8-1	do.	Do. New Shares	.....

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	3,220
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Ferre Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	80p.a.	Mazagon Land	915
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	380

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,540
800	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,790
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
900	1,000	all	80*	Bombay United	1,315
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	270
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,700
150	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jowraj Ballo Mills	1,280
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.	Manockji Petit's	1,375
900	1,000	all	100p	Morarjee Spinning	1,310
800	2,500	all	150p.	Oriental	3,800
600	2,500	600	200p.	Royal	2,250
500	1,000	all	...	Soondercas Spinning	1,700

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 pa.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,600
500	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co	500
200	5,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	200
150	12,000	1,000	100 pa.	Apollo Press Co	5,500
200	2,500	all	...	Bezar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200pa.	Bombay Press Co	800
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	500
300	1,000	1,000	100 pa	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700
200	1,500	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	3,900
200	2,000	all	250pa.	East India Press Co	2,200
150	5,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co	4,200
200	2,000	1,500	75 pa	Framji Cowasji Press Co	400
200	1,000	all	70 pa	French Press Co	625
200	1,500	1,425	75 pa	Imperial Press Co	750
200	400	350	60 pa	Kofusali Press & Co.	540
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. Ltd	1,800
450	2,500	750	125 pa	Princeof Wales Press	1,530
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co	1,000
400	500	750	135 pa	Scinde Press Co	900
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
250	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	250	all	40 pa.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
400	1,000	all	80 pa*	Volkart United Press Co	950

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	135pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
1,000	50	al	45p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	200	15 pa.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	115
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	160
4,000	50	all	1½ pa.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	26
.....	500	all	45 pa.	Treacher & Co	400
.....	250	all	40 rs.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	.....
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE market on Saturday closed steady without any quotable alteration in rates. There continues a good demand for most of the districts, and prices in the bazaar are well supported. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 21st instant:—

[illegible] Rs. 5 8 0

[illegible] a 5½d and Orleans at 8½d Arrivals at [illegible] have fallen off to only about 12,000 bales, and those at Liverpool amount to about 19,000 bales. There has been a fall of 1/16d. in the value of Bar Silver, which on the day stood at 58 9/16d. per oz. Payments into the Bank of England are reported, which on the 21st amounted to no less than £123,000.

The Market for Piece Goods is said to be extremely dull, and though there is no apparent further decline in prices, the tendency is decidedly in favour of buyers. 40 in. 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings are quoted at 7s. 4½d. 8½ lbs. at 8s. 10½d., and 40s. Mule at 10¾d. The Market for Cottons is again improving, and we notice an advance of 1s. to 2s. from the lowest point. M. P. Ceylon is quoted at Rs. 130 to 131, Ordinary Native at 108, and Mysore at 110. In other kinds of produce we observe no alteration of any importance.

From Calcutta our telegraphic intelligence is dated the 20th, when Piece Goods were quiet with little enquiry: 40 in. 7 lbs. Shirtings stood at 7s. 4-11, 8-½ lb. at Rs. 5-8, and 3lb. Madapollams at Rs. 2 per piece. 6 months' sight Bank Bills stand at ls. 11 3/16 to 1s. 11¼, Credits at 1 11 5/16 to ½, and Documents at 1s, 11¾d. to 1s.11 7/16. The prices of Government Securities show no quotable change, Fours being quoted at Rs. 102¼, Fours and a half at Rs. 102⅝, and Fives and a half at Rs. 106¼. National Bank shares have again slightly advanced, the quotation to hand being Rs. 126 per share. Twist has become scarce.

From China we have received no telegrams up to the time of writing.

The Cotton Market here has become dull, and prices have declined Re. 2 per candy, particularly in new descriptions. Purchasers are now refusing to buy unless at a concession in prices, to which the majority of sellers are unwilling to agree. The business done on Saturday has, in consequence, been very small, and the purchases during the day hardly amount to about 600 candies. The following are our closing quotations:—

New Oomrawuttee		Rs. 184 185
,, Akote		,, 187-188
,, Broach M. G.		,, 190 193
,, Hingunghaut		,, 5-207
,, Dholl-rah (April delivery)		,, 175-178
Old Dholleras		,, 140-150
,, Sawgmeer		,, 168-170
,, Vingoria		,, 150-155

The undermentioned purchases were on Saturday effected by European firms:—

50 candies	New Khandeish W. S.	at	Rs. 160
25 ,,	,, Julgaum F. P. B.	at	,, 175
25 ,,	,, Verawul	at	,, 165
25 ,,	,, Phow-nggur	at	,, 178
75 ,,	,, Dholl-ra (April)	at	,, 175
100 ,,	,, Sheagaum F. P. B.	at	,, 186-87
50 ,,	,, Akote	at	,, 190
125 ,,	,, Broach M. G.	at	,, 190

YARNS.

7,500 lbs.	Coloured No. 40 to 60's	at	14½ as. per lb.
5,000 ,,	Water ,, 30's	at	10 ,,

METALS.

150 candies Iron Swedish Bar ..... at Rs. 72 per candy.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Penang (s)	Stewart	Carwar, Feb. 19.
22	d. M. S Nimble	Best	Muscat, Feb. 16.
,,	European (s)	Steel	Liverpool, Jan. 17.
,,	Neera (s)	Coburn	Jeddah, Feb. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Oriental (s)	Dickenson	Coast, Calcutta & China.
,,	Aviscrest (s)	Sorwick	Colombo.
,,	Tynemouth Castle	Wood	Colombo.
,,	Tim-r (s)	crown	London.
,,	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeill	Coast and Carwar.
,,	Raffaile (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
,,	Contest	Curruthers	Liverpool.
,,	Cresswell	White	Colombo.

The steamer Deccan, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
17	Mahratta (s)	Ewart	Kyouk Phyoo, Feb. 13.
,,	Patna (s)	Paterson	Rangoon, Feb. 13.

DAILY IMPORTS.—21st FEBRUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Ava, s, 375 casks ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 17 packages iron anvils, Heptcola Allybhoy and Co.; 1,351 bars iron, Dhurumsey Jewa; 11 cases glassware, Muncherjee P. Banjee Writer; 11 casks paints, Tyabally Chandabhoy and Co.; 13 boxes window glasses, Ebramjee Noordinbhoy; 40 casks ale, Pallanjee Heerjeebhoy's Sons.

Rinaldo, s, 25 casks red lead, Muthoordass Assuram; 49 casks beer, J. Neuburg.

Duns, s, 25 drums linseed oil, Joseph Soares; 65 cases gin and 10 cases old tom, C. Bounevialle and Co.; 4 casks glassware, Khakeebhoy Podomsey.

DAILY EXPORTS.—21st FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Amaone, 500 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee.

Benton, 806 bags myrabollams, R. Angus and Co.

Thunderbolt, 100 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Accrington, 325 bags jail, Dwarkadass Gordhun.; 30 tons old iron, Remington and Co.; 450 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Godsbill, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Dreadnought, 100 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co.

Benn Uamah, 48 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Menzaieh, s, 200 bags wheat, A Trading Co.; 45 bales wool, Damoder Muthooradass.

Tiber, s, 21 bales wool, Shawuldass Goormooksing; 30 bales wool, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 40 bales wool, Rajoomull Ramchund; 8 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 5 bales cotton, Rallı brothers; 32 bales cotton, R. Bapoobhoy; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 159 bales hemp, M. Nuthoo.

Flora, s. 150 cwts coir yarn, G. Rowjee; 55 bales cotton, V. Ghelashunker; 600 bags linseed, V. Ebram and Co.

Stephenson, s, 1,900 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers.

Rinaldo, s, 316 bundles ambabuldee, T. Veeljee and Co; 44 bales wool, Megjee Narronjee; 53 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 60 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoorai; 156 bales cotton, Peri, Cassels and Co.; 25 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co.

Trent, s, 250 bags gall, Shamjee Narronjee and Co.; 300 bales cotton, S. Z. Macnaghten, 42 bales wool, Nundram Bhegraz.

FOR LONDON.

Indian Empire, 400 bales cotton, H. Classon and Co.

Gwalior, s 6 bundles silk, Currimbhoy Ebram.

Deccan, s, 3,163 bags coffee and 168 bags ginger P. and O. Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Marlborough, 700 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co; 500 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

Deccan, s, 106 bales cotton, H. Classon and Co; 650 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 200 bags coffee P. and O. Co.

Arctusa, s, 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arch Druid, s, 23 bags gingelly seed, S. Moherally.

FOR GENOA.

Asia, s, 50 bales cotton, R. Lloyd.

FOR VENICE.

Arctusa, s, 50 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 100 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Aretusa, s, 120 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 350 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa, s, 200 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.; 650 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 150 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.; 75 casks coffee, B. I. S. N. Co.; 50 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China Mail Steamer of the 24th February, 174 bundles o'plate, 7 bundles beelium, 8 cases ratein, and 50 bundles samadastone, E. Noordin and Co., 10 bales cotton, F. C. Nathabhoy and Co.; 200 bales cotton, L. Khakey; 9 bales cotton, R. Alladinbhoy; 61 chests opium, S. J. Abraham; 160 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 15 ichests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 20 chests opium, S. Dowlutram; 19 chests opium H. Nursingdass; 26 chests opium, K. Nopechund.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China Mail of the 24th February, 12 chests opium, R. Jugnath.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 19.

Hay, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Hunter, Surgeon Major Medical Department, to join, from England.
Jennings, Captain, Bengal general list Cavalry, to join, from England.

FEBRUARY 20.

Wallis, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from England.
Hooper, Captain, Madras 4th Light Cavalry, on leave, from Bellary.

FEBRUARY 21.

Bartholomew, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Dharwar.

DEPARTURES—FEBRUARY 21.

Hassard, Sub-Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, to join, to Belgaum.
Galbot, Lieutenant, 43rd Regiment, to join, to Cannanore.
Miller, Lieutenant Colonel, 13th Hussars, on duty, to Lucknow.
Casey, Captain, Bengal Sub-Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.
Graham, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Calcutta.
Ferguson, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 1/5th Regiment, to join, to Calcutta.
Forsyth, Staff Surgeon, Bengal Ordnance Department, to join, to Calcutta.
Onslow, Captain, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, to join, to Kamptee.
Dew, Quarter Master, Madras 39th Native Infantry, to join, to Madras.
Baugh, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Allahabad.
Gerard, Captain, Bengal Civil Employ, N. W. P. D., to rejoin, to Nynee Tal.
Beresford-Peirse, Sub-Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, to join, to Belgaum.
Mercer, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, to Allahabad.
Hay, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Bangalore.
Daim hoy, Captain, 6th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, to Allahabad.
Waring, Cap tain, Chief Inspector of Musketry, on duty, to Poona.
Hudson, Lieutenant, 45th Regiment, to join, to Rangoon.
Yate, Lieutenant, 68th Regiment, to join, to Poona.
Tonin, Surgeon, Madras Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Ootacamund.
White, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Belgaum.
Hitchins, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Dibe, Lieutenant, Royal Fusiliers, (7th Regiment), to join, to Poona.

FEBRUARY 22.

Lambert, Sub-Lieutenant, 70th Regiment, to join, to Rawul Pindee.
[illegible] Sub-Lieutenant, 70th Regiment, to join, to Rawul Pindee.
[illegible] Sub-Lieutenant 62nd Regiment, to join, to Dum Dum.
[illegible]y, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, to Allahabad.
[illegible] Sub-Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, to join, to Ahmednuggur
[illegible] Sub-Lieutenant, to join, to Agra.
Deane, Sub-Lieutenant, 22nd Regiment, to join, to Hazareebagh.
[illegible] Lieutenant, 106th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

Mr John James Livesay, Acg Joint-Mag and Depy Coll, First Grade, Palasore, is transferred, to Dinagpore.

Mr John Nugent, Asst Mag and Coll, Chittagong, is transferred to Backergunj.

Mr Arthur Ormsby Brown, Asst Mag and Coll, Noakhally, is transferred to Dinapore.

Mr Herbert John Hamilton Fasson, Asst Mag and Coll, Mymensing, is transferred to Dinagepore.

Mr Arthur Blair, Acg Dist Supt of Police, will remain attached to the Rungpore District for employment on relief duty from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr Ridsdale.

Mr John Lambert, Acg Depy Comr of Police, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment.

The Revd W J Howland is appointed to be Second Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral, and Chaplain of the Presidency Jail, with effect from the 17th Jan last.

The services of the Revd G F Popham Blyth, Chaplain of Barrackpore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces, with effect from the 1st Jan 1874.

The services of Surgu-Maj H C ghey, Civil Surgeon of Cuttack, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Department.

Surg Geo-ge Hutcheson, M D, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Jessore during the absence on duty of Surg-Maj J G Pronch, or until further orders.

Surg-Maj Charles Julian Jackson is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Darjeeling during the absence on duty of Dr D B Smith, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—BENGAL.

In anticipation of the sanction of the Govt of India the Lieut-Govr is pleased to direct that all the works in the Rajshahye Division undertaken for relief purposes, exclusive of those under charge of theSupg Engr, Northern Bengal State Railway, shall be placed under the charge of a special Supg Engr.

Mr G W Vivian, Ex Engr, First Grade, Fourth Calcutta Division, is appointed a special Supg Engr in the above division, with the rank of Offg Supg Engr, Third Grade.

Mr F Bills Ex Engr Fourth Grade, on special duty, to officiate as Ex Engr, Fourth Calcutta Division.

Mr J H Toogood, Asst Engr, Third Grade, Arrah Division, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the Second Grade with effect from 4th Feb 1874.

The under men ioned officers are transferred to the Gunduck Circle:—

(1) From the Balasore Survey Division, Orissa Circle.
Mr F G Brooks, Ex Engr, Third Grade.
(2) From the Cossye Division, S W Circle.
Mr G F Moore, Proby Asst Engr, Third Grade.

TREASURY NOTICES.

Mr H M Tolin, Asst Comr, has been placed in charge of Hazareebaugh Treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

Degny Culr Baboo Gowrie Shunkur Biswas has been, since the 24th June 1874, placed in charge of the Sarun Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrives packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 23	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Mar. 6	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Feb. 27	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Mar. 7	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	Feb. 24	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 23	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additions, fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4
	9	0

The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under:—

7 P.M.
Monday.....Feb. 23.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 12th February and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Sgutpoors, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore.	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country,	7-30 A.M.	8-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M. for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra portage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding 1 ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ounce 4 annas, 1 ounce 1 annas.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—

Latest Telegrams.
Weekly London Letter.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the time, reproduced from the daily edition of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Indian*.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS
IN THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are
Messrs. P. ORR and SONS.....Madras.

skull is fractured above the left eye. The wounds seen to have been inflicted by a stick. Sayed says he got them in a row in the Fort. He had been assaulted by several Parsees." "Barook Murzook (Seedee) has received a compound fracture of the right arm and left leg, and also two contused wounds on the head. He says he was assaulted by some Parsees in the Fort." "Joomah Mahabood (Seedee) says he was in a row in the Fort and was assaulted by several Parsees. Has a contused wound on the left parietal and also on the left leg." "Phelan Abdoola says he was assaulted in the Fort by several Parsees. Has received three contused wounds on the head." "Mahomed Sungoor (Seedee) says he was assaulted by several Parsees with sticks, who belaboured him about the head. He says he was thrown upon the ground and hit right and left. No fracture has been detected, but the patient is in a very low state and has to be supported by brandy and water." Dr. Anderson is of opinion that all the wounds were inflicted by sticks, and he thinks that some of the Seedees must have been very severely beaten, as each contused wound generally represents a blow from a lethal weapon. Whichever portion of the community is responsible for Saturday night's disturbance we shall not venture to say until we hear some evidence upon the subject. But we may add our sincere regret that such a disturbance has taken place, for it is undoubted that the excitement both of Mussulmans and Parsees was rapidly cooling down, and this wretched affair has sent it up to fever heat again. So far as we have learned, no Parsees were taken prisoner by the police, and of the Seedees who are in custody some of them have been merely detained pending inquiry, and may be discharged at once.

THE following is another account of the disturbance, and we print it though it necessarily repeats some of the facts we have mentioned above :—

About 7 o'clock on Saturday evening last, an alarm spread over the Fort that a body of Seedees had made their appearance near the Dady Sett fire-temple in Hornby Row. We passed through some of the Parsee streets, and observed that the confusion everywhere was extreme. In Bazaar Gate Street, Hunnuman Lane, Borah Bazaar street, Shapur Sett Chuckla, Cowasjee Patell street, &c., Hindus and others were running as if for their lives. Parsees, armed with sticks, and others without them, ran wildly from one end of the street to the other just as if they fancied the foe to be coming from a particular direction : some were crying out for help and others for more sticks to arm themselves with. Every door was closed ; and in the outer verandas on the ground-floors stood men armed with sticks, ready to defend their homes if need be. No foe was, however, to be seen ; and the first alarm was succeeded by another, that a fire had broken out in Gowlvar Street. A few minutes breathing time was allowed ; but anon came running one person after another, reviving the report that Seedees had actually been seen in Hornby Road, and that a Persian Parsee had been wounded with a knife. During all this time there was not a single sowar in the Fort to ride up and ascertain the cause of the disturbance, or to call for help from other parts of the island. The police, under the special constables, posted near the fire-temple in Bazaar Gate street, did their best to calm the Parsees. Mr. Bailey, superintendent of police, Mr. Burns, Mr. O'Connor, and other police officers proceeded at once to the scene of the disturbance and were prompt in arresting several Seedees who had concealed themselves in the low building now occupied by the Military Pay office on the Esplanade, in the partly built Government mews, and in some hollows in the low ground where the trenches formerly existed. It was stated that some of these men had gone up the trees in the compound of the Military Pay office ; and Mr. Inspector Burns climbed up one or two trees, but found no Seedees there. In the alarm and confusion of the hour, the reports circulated as to the cause of the disturbance were more or less exaggerated : we shall leave these alone, and abide here by the version given by the police. Twenty or twenty-five Seedees came from the direction of the Apollo Bunder and passed by the buggy-stand on the Esplanade into the middle of the maidan. A Parsee, it is said, was first struck on the head and raised a cry of "Seedees, Seedees." Passing further up, eight or ten Seedees are alleged to have fallen upon some Parsees who, squatted on a mat, were playing at "choput" in the open space near the Government mews ; and these raised another alarm. A large number of Parsees ran from the fire-temple and other places to the spot where the disturbance originated and seized several Seedees, and probably struck them. Two Persian Parsees, who were among these persons, were wounded, one in the leg and another in the shoulder, by Seedees who had knives in their hands. In all about twelve or thirteen Seedees were arrested on the maidan and taken to the Fort Police Chowkey, where four or five of them were found with injuries in the head. They as well as two Parsees were sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment. The remaining Seedees were removed to the Oomercarry chowkey. About half-past 9 p.m., Mr. Souter, accompanied by sowars, came into the Fort and enquired into the cause of the disturbance.

MORE ARRIVALS.

YESTERDAY the steamship Neera, chartered by a Mahomedan merchant, arrived in Bombay with 806 Mussulman pilgrims from Jeddah. About 500 of the pilgrims landed at the Apollo Bunder, while the rest proceeded in boats to other bunders. Those who landed at the Apollo Bunder were very properly searched by Mr. W. R. Davie, 1st class officer Customs Preventive Service, and in the clothing and bedding of some of them, Mr. Davie found the following weapons :—five swords, four guns, two pistols, three daggers, four knives, and one can gunpowder. The men went into the native town through Bazaar Gate Street, and their arrival at this time of excitement evoked many comments of alarm among the Parsees.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY IN SHAIK ABDOOL RAYMON STREET.

Last evening Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy went round Shaik Abdool Raymon Street, and carefully inspected the Alibaug and several other buildings ransacked by Mahomedans on Friday, the 13th inst. The Parsee residents of the street were present on the occasion, and to them Sir Jamsetjee expressed his heartfelt regret for what has occurred, and sympathised with those whose property has been destroyed by the ruffians. Sir Jamsetjee was well received by the Parsees present.

DEPOSITION OF A PERSIAN PARSEE.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Mr. Nana Morojee, Acting Third Magistrate of Police, attended the Jamsetjee Hospital, and took the deposition of a Persian Parsee named Ardaseer Jamshed. It appears that on Saturday night, between half-past 7 and 8 o'clock, the deponent, while in the Hornby Row, saw a Seedee coming towards him with a knife in his hand. He went up to him to catch hold of him, when the Seedee stabbed him on the shoulder and on the thigh. He raised an alarm, when the police and the townspeople came to the spot, and the Seedee was arrested. The man is progressing well in the hospital.

THE HISTORY OF THE MAHOMEDAN RIOT.

(Bombay Summachar, Feb. 21.)

THE contemplated publication of a complete history of the recent disgraceful Mahomedan riot has already been notified. The history will be published in the *Bombay Gazette* press, and it will contain the Editorials, &c., that have appeared in that paper with reference to the riot. The price of the book is fixed at one rupee, and we strongly recommend our Parsee readers to purchase it. The present riot has much to do with the Parsees, and it is therefore necessary that they should have in their possession a full and reliable account of it in the shape in which it is now to be published. They should not be satisfied themselves by purchasing a single copy of it, but they should seek to circulate the account of the history among all Parsees. By encouraging the publication of the work the Parsees will only [illegible] towards the publisher, and they themselves will derive the most benefit from the publication of the recent disgraceful disturbances and the outrages committed upon the Parsee community.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MOZUFFERPORE, 16TH FEBRUARY.

I THINK I can guess pretty accurately the prime reason for Sir Richard Temple's speedy return to Calcutta. He was evidently anxious to know a little more for himself of Northern Bhaugulpore, and would doubtless have proceeded thither, had it not been for the reason I allude to. It is the old story,—highly ingenious theorists *versus* rough practical men. From what I have heard, it appears that every engineer of local experience, headed by Mr. Stevens, Executive Engineer to the Durbunga Court of Wards, have expressed opinions decidedly in favour of Sir Richard Temple's scheme for a tramway from Chumpta to Durbunga. But high Calcutta authorities say the *theory* is wrong. The gradients will be too steep, as the ground to be traversed is not exactly as level as a bowling-green. They cannot understand what an *emergent* work is. Sir Richard wishes to be present at the Council Board, and there give due weight to his opinions. If a tramway is to be laid at all, it should be laid at once. After gaining, as I trust he will, his point, I think we shall see Sir Richard soon back again in Mudhobani, via the Bhaugulpore districts.

[NOTE.—I append this note three hours after having written the above paragraph. I have just returned from a call on the Collector of Mozufferpore, who informed me that Sir Richard left Bankipore, via Chumpta Ghaut, for the Durbunga district yesterday. He is probably some ninety miles from Mozufferpore to-day. Sir Richard proceeds at once, through Durbunga and Mudhobani, to the northern portion of the Bhaugulpore district. His route, in fact, lies through just those parts of this district of Tirhoot from which alarming accounts are now daily arriving at this central station, Mozufferpore. This sudden movement on Sir Richard's part seems to me so suggestive, that I am just now despatching a telegram via Bankipore to you. In a few days I shall be able, if it be necessary, to telegraph direct to you from any of these parts, along the newly laid wires. In any case, I may inform your readers, a telegram to any one hereabouts, or to any one in any other district of Northern Behar, if sent via Bankipore, will be forwarded from thence by post, and get safely to hand.]

A gentleman here, who corresponds with the *Indian Daily News*, and who has intimate knowledge of the eastern and north eastern portions of Tirhool, informed me, and kindly showed me passages in private letters of his to back up his information, that the famine is frightfully severe in parts of Mudhobani already, and that Government officials, because they have "no orders," are not distributing gratuitous relief, or have not been till very lately, although many of the people round them are too far gone in starvation to work. I shall soon be in a position to make independent statements on this point. I was driving with this gentleman yesterday evening near Mozufferpore, and he drew my attention to a faint far streak of lurid flame, overhung by dense wreaths of smoke. "There are some huts on fire," he said, "I hope they have not been burnt by fellows in search of stored grain !" For my own part, I do not think matters have got so bad as all that, so far south as central Tirhoot ; but it is quite possible. A Chumparun planter, of the reliability of whose information Sir Richard Temple spoke to me in warm terms, said to me that, from his experience of '66, one of the greatest dangers we have to apprehend is from the panic caused by these incendiary fires. A dry strong wind blows at this season ; and, if a blaze be once created, heaven knows how far it will extend. But on this subject I must write more fully in a subsequent part of this letter.

The most important question to which I must yet turn more fully my attention is that one to which I have alluded so often,—"Has there been such serious and culpable delay in our famine-relief operations, that the Viceroy will have to be called to task for it in England and in India, at the bar of public opinion ?" Now that the Conservatives will soon come into power, any strictures upon Lord Northbrook's policy under this head will be made use of for party purposes ; even my humble opinion, as your special correspondent in the actual scene of the famine, may be quoted, to the detriment of a Government *in my estimation the best and strongest India has ever seen*. In my position I am bound to make occasionally incisive criticisms ; but I fear arguments will be based on these criticisms which I should be the first to combat. There has been delay,—there is no doubt of that. I mean that grain ought to have been more widely stored, and relief works opened more early, in such remote places as north-eastern Mudhobani, long ere this. I call this delay culpable ; but pray do not let us just yet make mountains out of molehills. Let me visit these parts for myself, and say that large loss of life has, to my actual knowledge, occurred *because of this delay*, and that the Viceroy is to blame for the fatal procrastination. I have not said all this yet. But one thing I have said, and I would draw particularly your attention to it. Chumparun district is in a very forward state, as far as storage of grain and relief works go. Even in November last the planters roused the active attention of Government to this district. Yet even there deaths from starvation, it is said, are taking place, and will still further take place. These are deaths, as far as I can yet see, almost unpreventible, and certainly impossible to be fully foreseen and provided for. Amongst what kind of people is this mortality spreading ?—Amongst those who are liable to die at any time, even when the granaries are bursting around them, and all the fields are ripe for harvest. These always-poor persons are ignorant, apathetic, and improvident to the last degree. They do not know of what takes place outside of their immediate neighbourhoods. Even if they knew grain was to be had for the working, or even asking, for it, six miles away, their nature is to delay, and to live on less and less daily ; and then, weak and emaciated, the strong run away to the nearest food-depôt, leaving the women and the babes behind them to die. Some persons who are not actually in these famine-stricken districts, as I have been, might think the above an overdrawn statement. Let such persons take another instance. There is a hamlet ten miles, say, from a main road, and five from the nearest moderate-sized village. This hamlet consists of four or five houses, over-shadowed by trees, and surrounded by about an acre of garden. All round this hamlet spread interminable rice-fields, only broken here and there by little clumps of trees, under which nestle similar hamlets. The time for the rains comes round. The air grows chill, the clouds rush wildly by, the wind bends the palms and drives the dry leaves along,—but not a shower falls. A week,—a month—drags slowly by ; but still no rain, at least in any due quantity. Another month passes, many fields lie unsown ; and the crops in the sown fields wither and perish. Then famine comes. Where are the inhabitants of this lonely hamlet to find sustenance ? Even in times of plenty they led a hand-to-mouth life ; what will they do now ? Rice is nominally twelve seers a rupee in the nearest bazaar : a price which, as you have remarked in your leader of the 13th which has just reached me, is *not* a famine price,—but where is the money they have ? and, even if they have little money, look at the distance they have to go to fetch grain. Some one tells them "the Sahibs have come, they will give you work and feed you." But what do the ignorant wretches know of the Sahibs ? Are they not terrible men, who ride on horses, and levy taxes, even from the local Zimindar, who is a very God in their eyes ? I have said these poor rustics are apathetic. However, they do their best for a little. The little boys earn their pice a day, and perhaps a handful of rice, for tending goats, or looking after a neighbour's cattle. The mother gathers cowdung ; and, making it into cakes and drying it in the sun, sells it for fuel. The father goes to the nearest village, and daily earns a few pice somehow, if he can. But the pinch soon becomes too severe. Weakness comes, then sickness. First the little babe cannot draw its nourishment from its famished mother's breasts, and falls to sleep, never to awake. The family thins. And last of all, if he be so fortunate, one of those ravenous wretches who gorges his food at your famine-depôt may be the father of that family—the only one left of the whole number. And yet you might have been ready and able to assist him gratuitously, on the very threshhold of his hut, months before. But you never knew his state ; he never heard of you, or, having heard, was too afraid or apathetic to come to you, before. I ask you, Sir, what reasonable man could put down the loss of lives in the family I have spoken of to the Viceroy ? We Europeans are but a handful amongst these millions. We cannot save *all* lives, do what we will, in a teeming country, stretching from Goruckpore to Furneah, and from Nepaul to Gya. Some men must die, and do die, year after year ;—and these *will* die, whatever we do, unless their normal condition be raised, unless they be taught this at least, that in the hour of extremity they must look to other than their high-caste native masters, and that actually there is such a thing as disinterested philanthropy in civilized men, especially Englishmen. Or we must imbue their high caste masters with our ideas of humanity, and teach them that they must recognize the lowest wretch who pays them *kist* in years of plenty as a brother who must be saved from death in times of famine. We are fighting a new fight, and our General, the Viceroy, should not be blamed if he cannot achieve everything aimed at. Lord Northbrook has been called upon to combat a danger, which had never before been fairly combated and against which no victory has ever been won. No doubt, when this present famine has passed, we shall better be able to meet a future one. We shall know more of the condition of the lowest classes,—how speedily they must be relieved if relieved at all. I say, in this present case, there has been culpable delay ; but it is a fine thing to be wise after the event. What former Governor-General of India would have done more than the Viceroy has done ? How much has Lord Northbrook necessarily been obliged to trust to local reports ? In the last famine, Seetamurree was by far the most deeply afflicted locality in Northern Behar. Mudhobani escaped with only moderate loss of life. Who could now have told that the positions would have been reversed ? I say that, although I shall fearlessly speak out, and pointedly allude publicly to the faults which Government have committed, I do so trusting my readers will remember the novelty and the unequalness of the task which has been set before Lord Northbrook. Mr. Disraeli may be a better Prime Minister than Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Disraeli's proposal as to how the English surplus of five millions should be expended is doubtless as noble as it is characteristically idealistic ; but it will be a fatal mistake for the Conservative party to fall into, if they should try to make Lord Northbrook a scapegoat, and endeavour to unseat a Viceroy in whom India has every confidence. Whilst I think great praise is due to Sir George Campbell for his far sightedness in predicting the severity of the present famine ; after the late Minute by Lord Northbrook most men must agree in the wisdom of his policy as to non-exportation. The fault has been, as far as I see, this—The inaccessibility of the country into which grain had to be exported was not at first fully realized. The most northern afflicted parts ought to have been long ere this thoroughly stocked. Now, Government is trying to furnish grain both to Durbunga, and to Seetamurree and Mudhobani. These two latter districts should have been first attended to. As to your editorial remarks as to the sufficiency of grain in Northern Behar for the present, I must make an explanation. Some southern portions are sufficiently stocked, doubtless. But I say that some remote districts, which ought long ago to have been reached, have not been fully reached yet. As far as I see the Government is putting the cart before the horse. The most inaccessible districts should have had large granaries placed in them, and then granaries should have been made a little further south, and so on. But now, great stores exist amidst a population which will not need relief for some time to come. But the outlying districts are starving. However, my remarks under this head are confessedly tentative. I trust to send you a letter from Mudhobani shortly. I should proceed thither at once, only I have so much writing work on hand. My note-book is full of notes taken whilst I was out in the wilds, rapidly darting from place to place ; but I am uncomfortably conscious of the brevity of my letters.

I feel I may have said in the above some things which you may find it hard to reconcile with my previous statements as to the culpability of the Viceroy's delay in dealing with the most distressed districts. But I beg you to remember that I am not at present a sedentary essayist. Nearly every day I have been on the move, and every hour the base of my facts, on which I build my expressions of opinion, is broadened. Here, upon returning to Mozufferpore, I have seen a number of newspapers, from which I gather that the Bengal famine will be made political capital of at home. It is because of this, that I have given prominence in this letter to the above topic. I must now pass on to speak of those matters I told you I intended to treat of yesterday.

First, as to the relief works. In my travels I have seen a great number of these, scattered over Chumparun especially. Great benefit will in future accrue to the country by the deepening out of the tanks, and their purification at this present time, which is a time just fitted for such work, as the water is so low. Roads are being made, but of this species of relief work I must say that, though I think it not useless, I entertain no very high opinion. Unmetalled and unbridged roads are always in a degree unsatisfactory. Sir Richard Temple seemed very surprized at my estimate of the Northern Behar roads. He thought them rather good ones of their kind. Tastes differ ; and I am prepared to admit that Sir Richard, when he used to be in the Central Provinces, and used to do his hundred of miles a day galloping across country, may have experiences of *kutcha* roads I cannot pretend to. But I may mention a strange little fact, which, by the way, Sir Richard himself first drew my attention to. Many of those who drive carts, laden with grain, about Northern Behar at this time, prefer to go straight across country to going along the so-called high way ! *Verb. sap.* You will know that, roughly speaking, there are three kinds of roads. 1st, roads metalled and bridged :—2nd, roads unmetalled, but bridged ; 3rd, roads neither metalled nor bridged. There are no roads of the first class in all Northern Behar ! This is a startling fact, but true. The main roads are of the second class, only ; yet, within a few miles of Motehari, when proceeding thither along the great main road from Mozufferpore, I had to be taken across a stream on a raft, and cross the bed of several small rivers ; and I saw in each case scores of carts waiting on either bank to cross ! Is not this rather an unpleasant state of affairs ? Most of the roads, however, are of the third class ; and I quite agree with the cart-drivers that cross-country travelling is much preferable to journeying by *them* ! But to proceed. *The* great relief work as yet undertaken by Government in Northern Behar is the great embankment of the Gunduk, west of Chumparun and Sarun. The whole line of the northern bank of the Gunduk, from Bugaha, seventy miles southward, is the scene of this work, on which thousands of poor natives are daily employed. I may mention that, when in flood, the Gunduk about there annually floods wide lands of north-western Behar ; so this embankment will be of immense value. A canal, by the side of it, is to run, I believe, the whole length of the seventy miles. Pray do not think I have done with Chumparun yet. I propose, after visiting Durbunga and Mudhobani, to cut across to Bhaugulpore, thence back through Mudhobani, straight through Seetamurree and Chumparun, to Bugaha on the Gunduk. Not till then will I have seen the whole of the worst afflicted districts of Northern Behar. As to the other relief works, I may mention that every energent work is now being made as much as possible a relief work. Golahs are being built :—the other day I saw several, holding, when I saw them, some thirty thousand maunds of grain a piece. Bungalows for officials resident in relief-centres are also being erected. The land carriage employs thousands daily who would otherwise be badly off, and rush to road-making, &c. Then the proposed tramway will prove in effect a relief-work to the neighbourhood through which it passes, as, for a short time, and in a small way, the telegraph has hitherto done. I have also heard that Sir Richard Temple has given orders for the bunding of some small streams temporarily, to increase the flow of water in given directions, and provide a level passage of grain laden carts from bank to bank of deep *nullahs*. These, and many more relief works, I must see for myself, and give you an account of them from my personal observations. This is but a brief sketch ; I think however it will show you that we are not idle in Northern Behar in providing work for the destitute. One great relief work was proposed, but I believe it will not be carried out. A high-level canal was proposed to be made from a northern point in the Gunduk, across Chumparun. This would cost millions sterling, and the permanent utility of such a canal is, I believe, questioned by many. Sir Richard Temple could not tell me whether such a very expensive work would be sanctioned.

Now I come to the question of the fodder supply. I made it one of the subjects of my conversation with Sir Richard. It is his intention to buy up large quantities of cotton seed, and to store them in such centres as Patna. I see allusions to this in your journal, but the amount mentioned by you is far short of what will have to be accumulated, and not only the North-West Provinces, but the vast cotton-tion fields of Southern India, will probably have to be indented on. I think it is a million maunds that Sir Richard told me he intended to store at Patna alone ! But it is very questionable whether cotton-seed by itself will suffice. Will it do for the hot weather ? It is a very heating, stimulating food. A gentleman,—Mr. Lethbridge, an indigo planter of Chumparun, who has undertaken to transport some fifty thousand maunds of grain per week, northward from Hajeepore, and who, I believe, has just been asked whether he will undertake the transport of *one hundred and twenty thousand maunds per week*,—told me that already one of his great difficulties was fodder for his thousands and thousands of cattle, and said that if I would only look about the roads along which I travelled I should find everything eatable by cattle eaten up beside the way. This is quite true. In a word, the question of suitable and sufficient fodder for cattle engaged in the land-carriage is already becoming a very serious one.

There is one great calamity which never fails to herald as well as accompany an Indian famine, and that is the appearance of incendiary fires and decoities. Grain becomes scarce, and at once a band of sturdy ruffians gather together ready to loot the nearest village which is known to be stocked with food. But this band of ruffians know with what power despair can inspire the weakest villagers, so, instead of attacking them openly, they quietly send one of their number to set fire to a hut,—at this time of the year, of course on the north-western side of the village. The breeze is dry and gusty. In a minute every grain roofed hut of the village is in flame. The band of robbers rush in on all sides, pretending to offer aid to the bewildered inhabitants. The flames, passing rapidly from hut to hut, render them a mass of cinders, and reveal such of their contents as have escaped the ravages of the flames. And lo,—as the custom is in these parts,—in every hut there is an immense earthen pitcher or other large *kotee* or grain receptacle, which is discovered, and consequently looted. I am extremely sorry to say that such incendiary fires have already begun in the extreme north of the Chumparun district. I have authority for this of the very best kind. There is no doubt but that arson just now is the commonest of crimes in Nepaul. Happily the cases of fires wantonly created in our own territory are as yet very few. But our immense frontier *golahs*, holding their fifty and sixty thousand maunds of grain, should be well-guaranteed. Of course it is very difficult to say whether a fire has or has not been intentionally created. But it is a fact too obvious to be set aside, that, whenever scarcity reigns, fires spring up to an alarming degree, and the panic-stricken people openly complain that their private stores of grain have been looted.

In conclusion, I may mention that the Mussulmans hereabouts are fast constructing taboots, &c., for the approaching Mohurrum. I am informed that in some of the north-west parts of Northern Behar grain is selling seven seers the rupee, nominally ; but that it is practically unobtainable, save from the Government depôts. A deep feeling of indignation in certain quarters has been caused by the alleged conduct of Sir Jung Bahadoor. It appears dacoities are frightfully frequent in Nepaul just now, and, in a gang of seventy dacoits caught red-handed, one British subject was found. Sir Jung has therefore, it is said, issued a proclamation that any British subjects coming over in batches of more than four into Nepaul will be fired upon. At this, some of these Europeans who live near our northern boundary are indignant, and assert that this is only a ruse on the part of Sir Jung to keep our people out of his territory. It is quite true large numbers of Nepaulese are already coming southward. I met two men, actually from Bhootan, yesterday in Mozufferpore ; they were frightfully poor, and were selling skins, knives of a peculiar make, a kind of resin, and pretty Nepaulese dogs. They informed me that there was no famine in Bhootan, "for a man might feed on three pies a day." And now I must lay down my pen. There is one subject I wish to make particular enquiries about. The jails here are becoming uncomfortably full, for the people are beginning to find out that, in famine time, simple imprisonment means gentle work, healthy quarters, and wholesome food, for those who have the courage to be dishonest and let themselves be caught in the act. Here is a question which certainly the Government must immediately enquire into.

P. S. Here is a letter which I have just received, and I gladly lay it *in extenso* before your readers :—

MOTEHARI, 14TH FEBRUARY 1874.

SIR,—I have been informed that you have left this district under the impression that Messrs. Henry Hill & Co. had declined to assist in famine relief. Such is not the case, the facts are as follows. It is true Messrs. Henry Hill & Co. declined Mr. Gibbon's scheme of buying grain conjointly with others, but they have bought grain largely on their own account with the intention of distributing it in their own villages when grain gets scarce. I may as well state we have already issued about Rs. 20,000 worth, and are in treaty for more. From this you will see Messrs. Henry Hill & Co., far from refusing to assist in relieving the distress, are doing more than any other concern in the district. In addition to the above, since famine began to be felt they have expended large sums in relief work, and those unable to work in each factory are being fed daily at the Messrs. Hill's expense. Money also is being given on loan to a large extent to those whose position is above work. I regret exceedingly you should have got such false information regarding Messrs. Henry Hill & Co. in this district where their many acts of liberality and generosity are so well known. Should you have written anything on this subject attaching any blame to the Messrs. Hill, I hope you will now contradict it.—Yours faithfully,

J. A. S. BRIGG,
Manager for Messrs. Henry Hill & Co.

The following is my answer to this letter :—

MOZUFFERPORE, 17TH FEB. 1874.

DEAR SIR,—I have just received your letter, and am forwarding it to the *Bombay Gazette* for publication in that journal. I beg to thank you for having addressed me, especially as the subject of your communication is of public interest. Doubtless the public will give due weight to your contradiction. It was with great pain that, two days ago, I despatched to the *Bombay Gazette* the intelligence I did. As I have not the honour of personal acquaintance with you, and have never in my life directly or indirectly had any dealings with the firm you locally represent, or with their Calcutta agents, you will admit that I could not be actuated, in writing as I have done, by any personal motives. I saw that, with the present crisis overhanging your district, you put yourselves in a position which appeared antagonistic to that occupied by every other planting-concern in Chumparun. I was sorry for this, and am sorry now. I cannot regard your courteous explanation as satisfactory. I fully admit that Messrs. Hill & Co., have proved themselves long ere this to be a most estimable firm, notable for their generosity and liberality ; but I utterly deny your statement that they are "doing more in the district than any other concern," just now. May I draw your attention, under this head, to the subscription list of Chumparun planters, which I forwarded to the *Bombay Gazette* two days ago ?

I am very glad to hear you state that Rs. 20,000 worth of grain has already been housed. As this seems to reflect on a portion of the information given to me, may I ask, *when* was this bought ; at what price bought ; through what agents bought, and where ; when and where was it housed ; and how much of it has at this date been given in relief ? I would especially ask you,—was not the grain dispensed by your manager at Barra Factory to the actually starving hundreds of applicants there *Government grain*, for the disposal of which no sanction was required from you, but from Mr. Kean, the Collector of Motehari ?

I believe, Sir, that a public debt of gratitude is due to Mr. Gibbon, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Hudson, and all the other leading Chumparun planters, for the early measures taken by them in concert for the relief of Chumparun. You alone stood aloof ; you alone destroyed the general harmony. The general indignation against the conduct of your firm is strong. The paragraph alluding to the whole matter, which I embodied in my letter to the Bombay journal I have the honour to represent, was one which I read to many leading Chumparun planters, each of whom declared to me that it was in every word the truth, and that they would uphold me if the verity of my assertions were in any way seriously to be impugned. Together with your letter, I send a copy of this to the *Bombay Gazette*.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,—&c. &c. &c.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

AN ALLEGORY.

I watched the crowd debating by a stream,
Black, swolu, and fretted with an angry scum,
How best to curb and strike its torrent dumb.
'Wedge fast the sluice-gates with an iron beam
Ere the floods gather strength,' spake one supreme ;
But others said, 'Beware : a mighty sum
Of pent up waters is not so o'ercome ;
Wedge them ajar, in lieu of better scheme.'
Their chief prevailed ; and now was every eye
Fixt on the baffled waters wheeling round
Upon their foam-fringed banks ; some raised a cry,
'The floods will up and rend the banks amain ;'
But all stood motionless upon the ground,
Unsure in which the mastery would gain.

17th Feb.

NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ADEN, 12TH FEBRUARY.

CAPTAIN HUNTER, First Assistant Political Resident and Magistrate of the first class, and Surgeon-Major A. Shepherd, M.D., Superintendent of the European General Hospital, appeared on the evening of the 5th instant, at the Steamer Point Police House, whither the body of the Somalee who was drowned was awaiting their arrival. The former examined three Somalee divers, who were on duty with the deceased, and who had been kept in the custody of the police on suspicion. The prisoners deposed that the deceased when he first dived had brought up a basket of coals from the bottom of the sea, and had dived again to do the same again. But not having come up in half an hour's time they jumped into the water and made a search for him. They found the body and dragged it ashore. Then the corpse was inspected by Dr. Shepherd, who passed his opinion that death was caused by drowning accidentally. After summing up the whole particulars, the magistrate freed the prisoners, and permitted the body to be taken away for disposal.

H. M.'s B. M. Dalhousie, Commander Warner, left this at 6 p.m. on the 6th instant, with No. 1 Company Native Artillery ; store lascars ; some European sergeants from the Arsenal ; native sepoys ; Dooleee-bearers ; sepoys, ayahs, cooks and domestics from the 105th Regiment, and many other menials. Captain and Mrs. Budd, R. A., were also passengers by her for Bombay. The first port the Dalhousie makes is Porebunder, where she lands the N. A., *en-route* to Rajcote. From Porebunder she steams ahead to Kurrachee, whence she proceeds direct to Bombay.

Surgeon Major R. James, M. D., our civil surgeon having been ill for a long time past from the effect of the climate, has left Aden for Bombay by H. M. S. Dalhousie, followed by the regrets of the European as well as native community.

The M. M. S. S. La Provence, which was last month announced by wire to have broken down at Galle, came here under sail on the evening of the 5th, and on the 8th was towed to Marseilles by the S. S. Danube, which was purposely sent out from Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Company to await the Provence's arrival at Aden. The China mail by the French packet, which was due at Aden on the 10th January, was received simultaneously with the mail by the British packet Nizam on the 17th idem at 8 P.M.

The homeward bound mail steamer China was signalled here at 8 o'clock on the night of the 9th. The cause of her late arrival she attributes to the stormy weather she encountered on her passage between Bombay and Aden.

General J. W. Schneider, C. B., our Political Resident and General Commandant, has been busy with his annual inspection of troops, &c. He began his inspection on Friday last at the point, examining H. M.'s Sanitarium Hospital, where Surgeon-Major Grant, M. D., was praised by the General, for the improvements he had carried out. The Purveyor's store and the Madame wards were next inspected. On the following day there was an inspection of the 105th Detachment, the 1-6 R. A., the N. A., and several branches attached to the respective departments. Finishing his inspection at the point, the gallant General proceeded to review the camp forces on Monday morning, where the 105th Regiment had formed up, on the Regimental Parade Ground, in heavy marching order. Shortly after his arrival the General passed round the ranks of the companies. The General and staff then proceeded to the prison, which has been full for the last six months by Artillery and Infantry men. On his way back towards barracks the General visited the hospital and remarked to the medical officer in charge that the building was rather a dilapidated looking one for an hospital. Thence the General and staff returned to the barracks, visited the soldiers' library ; went round the barracks, canteen, and sergeants' mess, quartermaster stores, and recreation room ; inspected the books in the orderly room ; went round the married quarters (during the interval the men were laying out their kit) ; visited the barrack rooms ; inspected kit ; and the General left the barracks at about 8-30 A.M. ; returned at about 10-30 ; and visited the sergeants' mess at dining hour ; afterwards the school, listening to the children going through their lessons ; left barracks again and did not return until about 5-30 P.M. The regiment was formed up at 5 (in line) and put through a battery movement by the two senior captains on parade and afterwards company drill by the junior officers. The regiment was then dismissed to quarters, the band playing while they marched off. Thus closed Monday's work.

Tuesday morning. The regiment paraded at 5 A.M. in "drill order" and marched to Isthmus (the plain outside the fortress), at which place the General met them at about 6 A.M. The regiment was sent out on outpost duty, and after the General and staff had gone round the whole of the outposts the command was given to retire, as if an enemy was in front. They retired in skirmishing order, keeping up a continual fire.

The regiment again formed up at 5-30 P.M., and the General arrived very shortly after. Trooping colours and guard mounting was the order. After trooping, guard mounting and relieving, the bugle sounded the "assembly" and the regiment marched to their private parades. The whole regiment was dismissed then, and the General left barracks about 6-30 P.M., thus closing Tuesday's work. Yesterday's accounts have not, up to the time of closing this letter, been to hand.

A very horrid murder was committed at camp on the night of the 9th, by a gunner named Wells, of the 6-6 R. A. On the night of the 8th, between 7 and 8, Gunner Wells—known among his corps by the name of Darkey Wells, being a little dark skinned man—went to the married quarters and showed himself in the house of Canteen Sergeant Vyle, and asked for a dram of pure rum, but Vyle was absent and his wife told him so. Wells then insisted on Mrs. Vyle meeting with his wishes, and a noise ensued, which attracted Mrs. Sergeant Bridges. Mrs. Bridges said "it is no use making a noise with a female during her husband's absence." These words enraged Wells. Sergeant Bridges chanced to hear the noise in his neighbour's house, and stepped over thither, and told Wells that he was not right as a bachelor in putting his foot in the "Pachery" without permission and without any reason connected with his official duties. Sergeant Bridges made him there and then a prisoner, and ordered him to walk to the guard room direct. The gunner disobeyed the order, and, being under the influence of liquor, became insubordinate. The drunk gunner attacked the sergeant and gave him a blow on the face and caught hold (whether by teeth or by hand is not known) of the sergeant's moustachios, and rooted the whole out altogether. Several persons crowded on the spot and put the gunner into the cell. It having come to Gunner Wells's ear that Sergeant Bridges had preferred four charges against him, viz :—1, Disobedience of orders ; 2, Drunkenness ; 3, Insubordination with violence ; and 4, resisting the escort. On the evening of the 9th, when the usual 8 o'clock bugle was blowing the prisoner took advantage of the noise and broke the window open, the wooden centre bar of which had been cut by him in the course of the day by means of a large knife and escaped. He entered the guard room without being seen by the guards chatting in the verandah ; surreptitiously took out of the pillow of a guard's bed a bundle of 20 rounds—the number each guard is ordered to carry while on guard duty ;—got hold of a breech-loading carbine, out of the lot deposited by the guards in the guard-room, and then he walked towards the "Pachery." Standing within six feet's distance from Sergeant Bridges, who was sitting on a chair, surrounded by his wife and children, Gunner Wells uttered these words, "I am taking my revenge on you, Sergeant Bridges," and shot him dead on the spot. The charge of the gun excited a crowd of people, and the prisoner fired four shots more at the crowd to keep them off. A gunner named "Boucher" was wounded by a shot, which went right through his thigh. The murderer then went back to the guard-room, where he surrendered himself to the guard on duty and said, "I have taken my revenge on Sergeant Bridges." He was said to be whistling gaily in his cell. He awaits his trial.

The proceedings at the Ward court of inquiry are of a private nature. None except the members are allowed to attend it, and none can tell how it is going on. There appears to be no sign of a court martial taking place at present. H. M. S. Charybdis, Commander Smith, from home, has arrived this noon, and been ordered to station here until further notice, by His Excellency the Admiral.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. GWALIOR, Captain N. Haselwood, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with English mail and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Molecey
Mrs J Griffiths and infant
Lieut-Colonel W Delaine
Lieut Holland, 72nd Foot
Dr and Mrs James,
Mrs Weir.

FOR BRINDISI.

Colonel J C Brooke
Mr A R Butterworth,
Mr Williams.

FOR VENICE.

Mrs Richardson, & two children
Colonel and Mrs Young
Mr H Hanna,
Major and Mrs Bartholomew.

FOR MALTA—Major and Mrs Baker.
FOR SUEZ—Mr F Simpson.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your impression of yesterday I have read with considerable interest a leader adverting to the Duke Reception and Mayo Memorial Funds. In connection with this subject may I draw your attention to another fund equally important called the Sir Seymour Fitzgerald Testimonial Fund, which was raised with the view of presenting His Excellency the late Governor with a gold plate and of founding a scholarship in his name if there should remain any balance ? The period of twenty-two months that has elapsed since May 1872 when the fund was raised has been sufficiently long to enable the committee formed for the purpose to carry out their object. Nothing is yet known as to what has become of the money which were placed, not into any Bank but in the hands of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's son, secretary to the committee. I hope you will agree with me that it is natural for the subscribers to the fund to be impatient to enquire at this distance of time how the money has been spent and when the secretary or the committee is going to render accounts of the fund. This is all that the subscribers are anxious to know.

Bombay, 20th Feb. A SUBSCRIBER.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BO

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. ARISTOCRAT, 959 tons, Captain R. Borwick, sailed on Saturday last in ballast for Colombo.

THE S. S. TYNEMOUTH CASTLE, 874 tons, Captain G. Wood, sailed on Saturday last in ballast for Colombo.

HER MAJESTY'S GUN BOAT NIMBLE, Captain Best, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat (February 19th).

THE S. S. Raffalles, 81 tons, Nacodá, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and fifty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain W. Stewart, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Carwar (February 19th), with a general cargo and thirty-nine deck passengers.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, Captain R. J. McNeil, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. R. V. Bethan, and forty-seven deck passengers.

THE S.S. TIBOB, 1,440 tons, Captain J. Brown, sailed on Saturday last for Aden and London, via the Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For London—Major C. T. Hitchins, Lieut. C. Davenport, Mrs. Eaton and two children, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Brown and two children, Mr. Stoer, Miss William, and Mr. and Mrs. McDowell. For Aden—Ten deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,006 tons, Captain H. T. Dickinson, sailed on Saturday last for Coast, Calcutta, and China, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Surg. G. White and three servants, Surg. Major H. Tanner, Lieutenant and Mrs. Price and servant, Mr. Vanton, and Sub-Lieutenant H. S. Hassard and servant. For Cannanore—Sub-Lieutenant F. A. B. Talbot, Sub Lieutenant B. A. Littledale and servant, For Beypore—Sir William and Lady W. Arbuthnot and servant. For Ratnagherry—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Waddington and servant. For Carwar—Mr. Robertson and servant. Mr. W. J. G. Beaumont and servant, and Mr. West and servant. For different ports—Eight deck passengers.

HIGH COURT.—23RD FEBRUARY.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.]

LONG CAUSES.

676-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Tricum Vundravun & Rabimtoolla Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne. Part—heard.

656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Ltd. v The Colaba Press Company—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

782-73—Hope—Sewbux Dhunshoocdas v Ruttonchund Oomedmull—Khunderao.

1081-67—Khunderao—Ramchund Wassoodeo v Muthoors, wife of Bhagoo Gowroo—Tyabjee and Sayani.

744-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle—Purshotum Vullubdas v The East India Bank and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

740-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Oojun Jugjivun v Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

1143-68—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kirkare Eklik Iskinderam and others v The Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India—Mr. Hearn.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

393-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Macanjee Mansing v Hajee Vydina Hajee Ebrahim—Dallas and Lynch and M B Barbhaya.—Part heard.

406-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia v Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co.—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

85-73—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey—Atmaram Bappoo Dulver and another v Succaram Vithul and another—Janardhan.

96-73—Jefferson and Payne—Thucker Valljee Odhowjee v Thucker Hurjivun Natha—Pestonjee C.

96-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Shivram Purshotum v Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher.

97-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Balcrushna Ramchundarjee v Wishwanath Atmaram.

101-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Soojavoodin Tyabjee and others v Fatmabibee and others.

104-73—In person—Nuthoo Meya Jan Mahomed v Jaynabai and others.

107-73—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee P. Baxter v Pallonjee Pestonjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

739-71—Leathes Crawford and Bovey—Wassoodew Luxmonjee v Yeshodabai widow.—Khunderao—Part heard.

215-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Thariabhoy Topun v Jaisiram Kessowram—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

369-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v Hassonbhoy Thavur—Jefferson & Payne.

580-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Hargopall Premsookdas v Sittaram Radhakesson—Tyabjee and Sayani.

522-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Lalljee Jairam v. Hajee Sooliman Hajee &c.—Tyabjee and Sayani.

18-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Madowram Dhirajram v Ramdas Purshotum and another—Manisty and Fletcher.

THE PRESS OF INDIA ON THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

(*Poona Observer.*)

THE *Times of India* is responsible for the following significant bit of "soft sawder:"—

"There is some danger lest a remark made yesterday by His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse regarding the police may be misunderstood. It would be taken to imply that the police have been criticised and found fault with in connection with their work in struggling to put down the recent *emeutes*. Nothing of the kind. As our own correspondence columns testify, the popular feeling as regards the police force has been one of approval and hearty commendation. The daring of the European Inspectors and their disregard of personal danger have been praised on all sides. There should be no mistake on this score. The criticism and indignant remonstrance of which His Excellency has heard of are all directed against the Commissioner of Police because of his lamentable lack of foresight and culpable neglect of reminders received on the Thursday and Friday morning. Even Mr. Souter's courage and promptitude since the alarm was raised are fully appreciated, notwithstanding the fault found with his administrative doings, and in spite of the storm which he has raised by his harshness against one large body of our population."

We are not at all likely to misunderstand the remarks of His Excellency, especially with regard to the police. The *Times* maintains that the police have not been criticised and found fault with. We can scarcely understand at what our contemporary is driving. He says that "the popular feeling as regards the police force has been one of approval and hearty commendation. He winds up by harping upon the courage and promptitude displayed by Mr. Souter "since the alarm was raised." A few days ago the Chief Commissioner was held up to public indignation, but at the present moment, with one or two exceptions, the people, whose business it is and should be to demand satisfaction from the hands of the highest official in our Presidency, are now prepared to fall upon their knees, and pay devout homage to the man they are bound by honour to mistrust.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

WE seem to have gone back a full quarter of a century in Bombay, when a mob of some thousands of Mahomedans can take possession of the main streets in the Native Town, sack the houses, and beat the inhabitants to their hearts' content.

On Saturday, 1,000 Mussulmans assembled in the Chuckla. Mr. Souter and some constables came among them and sought to pacify them. After a while they dispersed, but it was not long before another large body rushed through Khetwady, renewing there the previous day's work of lawless pillage and brutal assaults! Should not the Riot Act have been read at the first gathering? The Parsees did not take to flight on Saturday as they had done on Friday, and there were some reprisals.

There seems to be but one opinion as to the culpable negligence of the police. The warnings given, the entreaties for adequate protection, appear at first to have been attributed to a craven feeling of unjustifiable timidity. The Commissioner of Police rolls off the responsibility by complaining of the reduction made in the Police Force by the Municipality, two years ago. The public would be more ready to recognize his wisdom in demanding, and their folly in withholding, a stronger force, if they could clearly see that all that could have been done with the actual force has been done.

The Parsees wrath is not more against the Mahomedans than against Mr. Souter, Commissioner [illegible] in a moment of passion seems to have [illegible] the Parsees [illegible] Governor himself is in the [illegible] leave the authorities taken leave of their senses, that they should permit a mob of cowardly scoundrels to have it all their own way in a city that calls itself the second in the Empire. We confess we are puzzled to know how to account for a state of things, which taking place in Bombay, is liable to be repeated in every city and Cantonment in India, whenever the lower classes of Mahomedans, stung by fancied or imaginary insult, choose to run a muck among their peaceable and defenceless fellow subjects. In Bangalore, it is well known that anything but a friendly feeling exists between the natives and the European soldiery. Suppose, in the coming Moharrum, that the local authorities following the example of those of Bombay, knowing of an impending riot, permit the budmashes of the Cantonment and Pettah to gather head, and do what their co-religionists are doing in the West; what security will there be for life and property? None whatever. Unhappily it is almost invariably the case that when an emergency arises, requiring coolness and decision to meet, the authorities lose their heads and don't appear to know what to do. That this should have happened of all places in India in Bombay, is scandalous and disgraceful in the extreme. And both the public in this country and at home will demand how such things were ever suffered to take place. Is the style of men of other days, distinguished for their coolness, sound common sense, determination and contempt of danger, gone out of existence. In Bombay at all events it would seem so.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

WITH regard to the Governor's animadversions "on the conduct of the papers in criticising the police and publishing exaggerated accounts," we can only conclude he has made these remarks as an explanation for the supineness of his own Government in this emergency. That the police of Bombay as well as the Government have been found sadly wanting and culpably supine we do not think there can be a shadow of doubt. That a portion of a Presidency town like Bombay should have been allowed to have been given up for days together to the most disgraceful rioting and literally for that space in the hands of a disorganised rabble admits of no apology or explanation so far as the constituted authorities are concerned. Had they acted with promptitude and decision at the first outbreak of the disturbances, we are satisfied the whole riot would have been nipped in the bud, instead of having increased in strength for several days. So soon as it was discovered the police were unequal to the emergency—and this fact has been admitted by Mr. Souter himself—martial law should have been proclaimed, when we are satisfied quietness would have been insured at once. The rioters believed (and rightly so) that no force would be sent against them except the police, and this force they were aware they were more than a match for. We shall be glad to learn how the Government of Bombay intend defending the action of the police, and that the same have been to severely criticised by our Bombay contemporaries. As for the exaggeration of the accounts, we much doubt whether the Government of Bombay will ever be able to make this statement good. Several gentlemen have described in detail what actually came under their own notice, and the details of the scene furnished by them leave no doubt in our own minds that the accounts have not been exaggerated. We feel certain that for some time the Government completely underrated the critical condition of the city—and hence the apathy that was shown for several days. It is evident also that the police were taken quite unawares, and had no conception there was such a storm browing. But had they been fully acquainted with the magnitude of the danger it is now quite clear that they were impotent to avert it, without calling in the aid of the military. We trust—indeed we feel sure—that the steps now taken by the Government will be sufficient to insure tranquility to Bombay during the present Moharrum.

(*Bombay Argus.*)

MOST persons will have read with considerable satisfaction the article in Tuesday's *Bombay Gazette* in which the conduct of the Bombay Government was condemned in very severe terms. The helpless weakness and incapacity of the present administration has been very clearly manifested in the late riots, and the censures that the *Gazette* has passed represent the opinions and feeling of the great majority of the residents in Bombay. There has been and is now apparently the most supreme indifference felt by the Government as to what has been going on in Bombay, and it is doubtful if the Government is even now aroused to a proper sense of the anarchical condition of the city of Bombay. The letter addressed to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy is a splendid specimen of official inanity. The first sentence is a fine start, "the assistance for which you asked," as much as to say that the assistance was not required; it was not to preserve the peace of Bombay that the Government thought about, but they seem to complain of being asked to assist the Parsees in come stupid request they had made. The omission of all expressions of regret or allusions to the injury done to the Parsees by the uproar is very noticeable, and either is intentional or arises from general incapacity to understand the duties of the Government. To add insult to injury the Parsees are told that "they threw stones at some Mussulmans during a funeral service last Sunday." The Parsees indignantly deny this, and the injudiciousness of the remark excites just indignation in the breast of every loyal subject who is not either a sycophant or a buffoon. That letter, signed "W. Lee-Warner," Private Secretary, is a most discreditable document, and if there is any vitality in the British Government in India the authors ought to be censured severely.

(*Madras Times.*

AT the Convocation of the University of Bombay Sir Philip Wodehouse told the audience what he thought of the late doings in Bombay, and we suppose what he said was meant as a defence of himself and those who were connected with him in the Government; but a weaker defence we have never before met with. The defence makes out that the police were too weak, physically, to put down the riot, and the Government was too weak morally to render any assistance, and all that the Governor could do was to turn round and abuse the newspapers for speaking the truth. Let us see what the Governor had to say for himself. After telling the assembly that he and other members of the Government were not indifferent to what had taken place around them, he said that he needed some experience as to the position of the Government and the power that it possessed in order to deal with the disturbances.

"I say that it finds there is no simple and efficient and practical punishment which can be instantly applied to those creating riots in this city. I say further, that there is no power in the Legislature of this Government to provide, off-hand, full legal powers to do what is necessary on the spot for keeping down such disturbances. I believe prompt punishments to be the essence of dealing with disturbances of this nature, but yet the means of bringing them about here is not in existence."

After reading this passage one is inclined to ask the Governor of Bombay, whether he ever heard of a text in the Scriptures which says that the "Magistrate beareth not the sword in vain." Now, he is the Chief Magistrate of the place, and yet he does not know of any punishment that can be applied to rioters. Surely, there is a punishment—and a sharp one—that can be applied, and that has been applied in a good many cases in former times, and this punishment can be applied again and ought to have been applied in the late riots in Bombay. When men riot, they, as it were, take their lives into their own hands, and if they are shot down, or sabred by the soldiers that are sent against them, they have only themselves to thank for their misfortunes.

The Governor goes on to speak about the police, and he says—

"I find also that there is apparently a general disinclination to take an active part in the operations of the established police of the city—that there is a disposition to leave them to cope as they best can with all the disturbances. Disturbances breaking out, first in one quarter and then in another! Yet, wherever they may be, the police are expected to do all the work! Such being the case, and when they have been harassed from morning till night, so that they have no rest whatever, yet they find themselves subjected to bitter and ungenerous criticisms for what they cannot possibly help. And, moreover, they feel their labours prolonged and increased by exaggerated statements of what has occurred, and which only tend to keep up the sensation in the town. I believe that the events of the past few days have proved that such is the case."

Does Sir Philip Wodehouse expect the peaceful inhabitants of the place to turn out and put down the rioters? This is what we make out from his speech. But people generally think that, at the back of the police, there is another body of men that ought to be made use of when the former body is too weak to do the work required of it. We do not see that the complaints about exaggeration and bitter criticism are at all reasonable. The press simply did its duty in pointing out the lack of energy on the part of Government. There has been a perfect unanimity on the part of the Bombay press with regard to the shortcomings of those whose duty it was to put down the riot. And not only is the press unanimous on the point, but the numerous letters that have appeared in the different papers show very plainly what opinion the public holds. Sir P. Wodehouse has not shown himself to be a strong Governor. Some time ago, we had to take him to task for telling the natives that it was our duty to deliver up the county to them when they thought proper to ask us to leave. On the present occasion, he has still more displayed his weakness, and his conduct is calculated to do far more harm than were his words on the former occasion.

(*Englishman.*)

WE are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette* for particulars of the late riot between the Mussulmans and the Parsees, which, so far as we have heard, has not as yet terminated.

If we had read an account of such proceedings in Spain or at Acheen, we should not have been surprised; but that a mob should be allowed to wreck houses and commit indiscriminate assaults upon unoffending people in a city like Bombay, without the interference of the police, is to us perfectly unintelligible. We know that the police authorities had abundant warning, for the Parsees had applied to the Commissioner for protection. The Commissioner had seized the unsold copies of the obnoxious work with great readiness, but here his zeal appears to have ended. An experienced police-officer should have known the character of an excited Mahomedan crowd better than to believe the reports of his subordinates, that, because some of the leading members of the Mahomedan community had endeavoured to quiet their excited co-religionists at meetings, all would end in peace. No such meetings ought ever to have been allowed, but having been allowed, extra guards should have been placed in all the Parsee quarters for their protection, in case of any outbreak. So far as we are informed, no precautions whatever were taken, and the police in Bombay, as in most other parts of India, has, in a time of emergency, proved both useless and inefficient, and its officers incapable of understanding their duty.

(*Englishman*, Feb. 20.)

ALL the Bombay papers received yesterday have leading-articles on the recent disgraceful riots, and several columns of each paper are devoted to descriptions and accounts of the atrocities committed by the enraged rioters. The matter is a very serious one, and after a careful perusal of the accounts given by eye-witnesses and others, we are compelled to endorse the unanimous verdict of the Bombay Press regarding the utter inefficiency of the police, and the inadequacy of the steps taken by the local Government to quell the riot. The Bombay Government and police will not find it easy to convince the Indian public that there has not been a gross want of discipline and energy displayed at this critical period. The local press has, as we have stated, already spoken out strongly on the subject, and condemned, in unmeasured terms, the utter inefficiency of the police on the occasion; and we repeat that, on the evidence before us, we can only endorse this condemnation. Mr. Maclean says Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, complained that the force under him was insufficient to deal with the mob; but, in so saying, he simply condemned himself, for it was his clear duty in that case to call for immediate assistance from the military. Indeed, it seems to us that, under any circumstances, the military should have been called out, and the streets cleared and held by the troops. The rioters were evidently in such a state of hot ungovernable fury that nothing but the sternest demonstration of power could have brought them to their senses, and they should have been treated as any body of rioters would under similar circumstances, be treated in England. It happens most marvellously that the list of killed and wounded is small, but the descriptions of the purposeless damage done to property show that the inhabitants of many of the attacked houses only escaped because they were not found by the rioters. Again, the enormous excess of the Mahomedan over the Parsee population in Bombay rendered the severest measures absolutely necessary, the Mahomedans forming 21·54 per cent. of the whole population, while the Parsees number only 6·84 per cent. Another reason why the military should have been resorted to at once is that a considerable proportion, more than 21 per cent. of the police force, consists of Mahomedans, who could not be trusted, under the circumstances of the case, to interfere with their riotous co-religionists.

It seems to us, then, that the military authorities should at once have been appealed to in the cause of peace and order; but supposing, for the sake of argument, that we are wrong, we cannot find, from any of the reports we have read, that the police, which should have been brought *in force* against the rioters, were ever collected in anything like suitable numbers to dispel the unruly mob. Here and there we read of Mr. Souter "with some constables" appearing on the scene, but nothing is said of any organized attack upon the disturbers of the peace. It is possible that such an attack may have been made, but we can only judge on the evidence before us, and from the reports we can come to but one conclusion, namely, that the police were on the scene of the disturbances too late, that they were not massed in sufficient numbers, and that those who at last did appear were not properly handled.

REFERRING to the Governor's Convocation speech, *Native Opinion* says—It would have been still more acceptable, without the portion of it which speaks of the public press. For, we must say, that in our opinion it is to the press that we owe a great deal, the views of the authorities to the contrary notwithstanding. The *Gazette* has come out very strong, but not one atom stronger than the occasion required.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A STRANGE BELIEF.—A great many complaints having been made to the Calcutta Police by masters, of their servants refusing to work after sunset, on the ground that the Government require a great many heads to appease the wrath of the deity at the bridge being about to be constructed across the Hooghly, the Commissioner of Police has ordered the Superintendents to make strict enquiries, and to discover, if possible, the persons who are mischievously getting up these silly rumours, and alarming the domestice. It is said that the chowkeedars are at the bottom of it.

DISAPPEARANCE OF GOLD THREAD.—We are informed that there has been some excitement to-day in the Custom House, owing to the disappearance of a case of gold thread which had been landed from the ship Emblehope some time ago. The case has been allowed to remain in the open Custom House yard until yesterday, when it was discovered that the case was no longer there, on the native owners coming for it with the necessary documents. A thorough search has been made over all the Custom House premises, but we regret to say, without the discovery of the least clue to its whereabouts, on the mode of its abstraction. The value of the case is stated at nearly Rs. 3,000—*Madras Athenæum.*

ANOTHER CLAIMANT.—We hear that an Armenian gentleman has arrived in Madras from Calcutta expressly to collect information concerning a Mr Sarkies Satoor alias David Khan Mullaik, who come out to this country and died about the year 1791, leaving immense wealth—some crores of rupees. Searches have been carefully made among the records of the Choultry Court, the Mayor's Court, Recorder's Court and the Supreme Court from the year 1791, but nothing has been traced. Diligent and active searches were also made in the archives of the Armenian Church here, and at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at St. Thome, but without success. A correspondent recommends a search to be made at St. Thomas' Mount, as he remembers seeing some years ago, two tablets in the Roman Catholic Church there both in the Armenian language, one of them perpetuating the memory of a child of that great millioinaire Shamier Sooltan, who died from the bite of a carpet snake whilst asleep in his mansion near the Marmalong Bridge.—*Madras Standard.*

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

Mr. Gladstone's speech at Blackheath was a very good one from the party point of view; and as at present he is engaged in a war of parties, that it should be simply a party speech is fair enough. He made a very good point against Mr. Disraeli in dealing with that gentleman's observations about the Straits of Malacca. It is Mr. Disraeli's misfortune rarely to speak in any grave crisis of affairs without saying a foolish thing—without going out of his way to import into his serious criticism, matters which to most men would seem singularly small, and even ridiculous. His complaint about the Straits of Malacca is one of a long series of similar blunders, little in themselves, but significant from their nature and their apparent incurability of a very weak place in his mind. Of course we do not know yet what Mr. Disraeli may have to say to the Premier's answer—(and personal and retort are weapons which promise to play an unusually large part on both sides)—but as the dispute stands, Mr. Disraeli has much the worst of it, and even if it should turn out, that the facts are not precisely what they were represented to be at Blackheath, the Conservative leader will still have the worst of it; for his complaint, even if well founded, is quite unworthy of the prominent place it occupies in his address: the world will still "wonder how the devil it got there."

But we are more concerned just now with Mr. Gladstone's plans for the future, than with Mr. Disraeli's criticism on the past. In common with the whole mass of her Majesty's subjects—who are all more or less concerned with question of taxation—we looked anxiously to the Premier's speech for some explanation of the way in which he porposes to abolish the income tax, to reduce the rates, to furnish a free breakfast table, and to secure those boons to the country out of an occasional surplus of five millions. A very rudimentary acquaintance with fiscal affairs is enough to convince taxpayers that all this is not to be accomplished, without the imposition or extension of other taxes. Mr. Gladstone spoke of savings as one of the elements in his calculation; but it is manifest that savings carry him very far. What has the probable surplus of the year to do with savings? Savings are all known and reckoned at the commencement of every financial period. Our economy in expenditure was reckoned in the estimate of expenses fo the year; the surplus is formed of gains over and above such savings; it is in fact composed of revenues arising from that marvellous (perhaps temporary) prosperity, which Mr. Gladstone has described as coming upon us in "leaps and bounds," swelled by the process of under estimate of revenue, which is a financial fault. More accurate estimates, diminished commercial prosperity, would have given no such result; and while the one is desirable, the other is, at least, not improbable. These considerations, however, bear upon Mr Gladstone's scheme as it may affect the future; a most important matter, but one which can best be discussed when the Budget comes before the House of Commons. The question now—the question for the electors—is, What taxes are we to pay to make up the deficit which Mr. Gladstone acknowledges he will have to provide for? It is not conceivable that the enormous number of professional men, of commercial men, of, shopkeepers small and great, are to enjoy remission of income tax, lower rates, cheaper tea and sugar, without being call upon to contribute to the expenses of the country in some way or other. That would be class legislation with a vengeance. These orders of the community must continue to take their fair share of the burden; but what shape is it to take, and how it is to be adjusted? The only answer we have yet got is, that since property is to be relieved by abolition of income tax, property must be called upon to make some compensatory sacrifice. But there is an hitherto acknowledged difference between property and income; it is income that is to be relieved; and what we want to know is, if income is not to be assessed for taxation, how people who live and thrive by income are to be taxed, if at all. Does property in Mr. Gladstone's view mean stocks in trade, the merchant's ships, the goods that fill our shops and warehouses? And if so, what becomes of the abolition of the inquisitorial nuisance and the temptation to false returns, which furnish the great arguments against income tax? These are the sort of questions to which the country wants answers, and without which Mr. Gladstone's promises must be suspected of being more charming than candid.

With the exception of his excursion into foreign politics and our position in the Straits of Malacca, Mr. Gladstone's speech was, as we have seen, a purely financial statement. No doubt it was a wise policy to confine it to this. Mr. Gladstone's promised financial policy is the strong card in his hand, and he is right to play it early and to reply upon it exlusively. It must be kept steadily and constantly before the eyes of the electors if he is to succeed. But through it is wise and, indeed, imperative to attempt this concentration of interest on one seductive promise, yet it may not be possible to succeed in the attempt; and to judge of the probability of success, we have to look beyond the crowd that stood on Blackheath and hurrahed for the abolition of income tax. Great is the breeches-pocket in politics, no doubt—great, but not yet entirely supreme even in England; and other interests are beginning to assert themselves, and other voices to make themselves heard above the jingle of the Premier's "lucky bag." The Nonconformists are giving no uncertain sound in reply to the uncertainties of Mr Gladstone's proclamation. They are far from contented with his light reference to the one or two points" of difference calculated to create an amount of uneasiness out of proportion to their real importance, or by his remission of the task of their accommodation to the problematic "wisdom of the renovated Legislature." The Nonconformist Committee has issued its manifesto, the Nonconformist newspaper has taken up its parable, and one, at least conveys a distinct and open declaration of war. The former openly calls upon Nonconformists to "take steps for the assertion of their views," and to elicit from candidates a promise to support those well-known alterations in the Education Act which constitute the present Nonconformist platform; while the latter, adopting a still more dangerous line of opposition, tells the "friends of religious equality" not to fear "that in pressing their views wherever they have an opportunity at the pending elections they will run any risk of materially lessening the majority ensured by Mr. Gladstone's pecuniary offers." The Labour Representation League are not far behind with their summons to their "fellow-workers" to vote for labour candidates, that they may "practically assert the principle of direct labour representation." Nor will the Woman's Rights party, we may be sure, remain inactive; nor the fanatics of the Contagious diseases question; nor the bigots of the Permissive Bill, nor their great enemies who have once before so successfully conciliated the Bible with the beer engine. They are all at their posts, or will shortly be there; and the "wonderful unanimity of silence" which has hitherto been witnessed in aparty split and splitting in a dozen different directions will soon be succeeded by as wonderful a strife of tongues. Much allowance must be made for the attitiude of people upon whom Mr. Gladstone's *coup* has descended with all the suddenness of the thunder-cap, and his promises with much of the unexpected brilliancy of the attendant flash. Time must be given to recover from such a shock; but it seems clear enough, now that we are recovreing, and that those who have been stunned and dazzled into silence by the dissolution are beginning to find their voices—and their tempers. It was well known—it had long been predicted—that the next general election would show a more astonishing crop of "test questions," and a more remarkable array of petty "platforms "than had ever before been witnessed in this country. and we have no doubt that after all it will justify the predictions. The test questions' in fact have been long cut and dried, and the platforms ready erected; and not even Mr. Gladstone's brilliant promises will prevent their being used. But, if they are used with the persistence which seems now to be threatened on all sides, it will be impossible, indeed, to predict the result, but it will be safe to predict that it will not turn on the income tax, alone. At single elections we have felt here and there the effects of even a single set of fanatics being let loose upon a constituency, and here they are let loose in one body upon every constituency in England. The result cannot fail to be an astonishing, and will probably be a humiliating one. But tt may also be a disappointing one to Mr. Gladstone and his Ministry, and prove that even the power of the breeches-pocket is unable to contend alone against the host of conflicting interests into which English politics are now divided.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WEDDINGS A LA RUSSE.

IT will surprise no one to hear that, in Russia, the bridecake is always beautifully iced, and the champagne delightfully cool.

It is an immemorial custom, for the serfs on the estate of the bride's parents to subscribe and give her a wedding present. In former days, this invariably consisted of a complete set of kitchen utensils; but now we understand, it has changed with the times, and more frequently takes the shape of a dressing-case or a set of silver fish knives and forks.

The wedding peal must be rung by bachelors who have never been wounded in their affections, or the marriage will not be a happy one; and none of the ringers should be bald, or have a mole on any part of the face. If the families are wealthy the bell-ropes are general covered with gold leaf, and the ringers wear white sheepskin gloves.

The Russians are a somewhat superstitious people—so that, if three white blackbirds in succession fly across the path of the wedding party on their way to church, they turn back, and the ceremony is postponed.

At breakfast, when the bride cuts the cake, she has her eyes bound with a snow-white fillet; and the first unmarried lady to whom she offers a slice must immediately leave the table, and spend the rest of the day in seclusion if she desires to dream of her future husband within a reasonable period.

A shower of old furs is thrown after the vehicle in which the bride and bridegroom take their departure; and six young men and women, all under twenty-one, join hands, and follow the droschky at a rapid pace, until it reaches the parish boundary, when they halt, sing an epithalamion, and return to their homes in the cool of the evening.

No speeches are made at the wedding breakfast; but when the health of the newly-married couple has been proposed by the oldest person present,—not being a foreigner, a proctor, or a widower,—the whole party rise, grasping in their hands goblets filled to the brim with wine or mead, and sally forth in sleighs to the Neva, where, amidst loud cries of joy and the ringing of little silver bells, they pour the contents of their glasses into its flowing waters. Only three other toasts are given—"Russia in Europe," "Russia in Asia," and "Russia in America."

The wedding favours are enormous—as large round as a kettle-drum, and composed of the national colours, with a bear in frosted silver in the centre. The ribbon of which they are made is not used for any baser purpose afterwards, but is burnt at midnight, on the next Saturday but one, in a charcoal fire, by the senior bridesmaid.—*Punch.*

THE WEDDING IN RUSSIA.

(*From our own Special Correspondent.*)

CONGRATULATE me on having arrived in St. Petersburg in admirable time for the ceremony.

Of course I know every inch of the ground, and am personally no stranger to the great Russian public, nor, for the matter of that, to the great Russian Hotel, where having refused apartments in the Winter Palace, I put up, with my portmanteaus, bags, boxes of presents for the happy pair, &c., &c. But, bless you, I can put up with anything.

I like "roughing it," as the butcher's horse said in a hard frost.

Talking of what the butcher's horse said, you shall hear what *I* said immediately on my arrival.

I stood on Russian soil and exclaimed,—

"Once more upon my native Heath!"

"Sir!" my second Under-Secretary ventured to remark "it's not a Heath."

I was down on him.

"Secretary Two," I replied sternly, "though this is not a Heath, yet Russia is a land of Furze."

He knew I meant "Furs," and shrank back, overcome by the brilliancy of the retort.

One of the Czars Ministers, I forget which (I think it was Count Tenn Bskude, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, asked me if I'd like to have the poor fellow banished to the mines of Posen, and dogged three time a day for five years.

"To Posen!" I exclaimed. "And sup-posen' I sayno?" I was "i' the vein." The Russian Ministers, officers, and the crowd generally, were in shrieks. I was going to say "in fits," but I can't, for they haven't got a tailor worth mentioning among 'em.

So the Under-Sec. escaped this time, and lucky for him as, had I agreed to the suggestion, the unfortunate man would soon have discovered that, instead of having come to Russia with me for "an outing," he had only come out for a *Knouting*.

So I got into my Droswki, and, with my favourite Bowwowwskiterrier seated opposite me, I gave the word, in Russian, to proceed.

"Vich Hotel?" asked the driver.

"Vich?" says I, readily. "Vy the 'Alexandrovitch.'"

Cheers, tears, laughter, mud, and brickbats, as I drove away from the station.

My Secretaries followed at full gallop, amounted on rough, shaggy little Ponyatowskis. My Secs are wearing busbies, bluchers, scarves of various colours, Hussar jackets, their own arms, and anything else they like. They, are a useful lot. My Assistant Third Under-Sec. waits at table capitally. Also I'll back him for varnishing boots against anyone of his own size and weight.

He always has to do this, because I have one *mot* which I invariably come out with.

I ask my guests why is that person there waiting like a very dry champagne?

Everyone gives it up.

I answer, "*Parcequ'il est tres sec.*"

Of course he has a *fray* in his hand, so as to point the joke, and the guests know he's a *Secretary*. However, it never goes flatly. If it did, I'd never have another dinner-party.

However to the business which connects Petersburg with Edinburgh. *Allons!*

I was soon obliged to leave the Hotel. The Emperor wouldn't hear of my being there as long as there was a suit of apartments to let in the Alexander Palace.

"Dear old man," he wrote me in excellent Russian (for he both writes and speaks his own language grammatically) "here you are. Come up. Gymnastics and billards. No extra charge."

And so, of course, there I was.

Don't believe any report you may have heard about there having been any danger, at any time, after my first dance with the merry little Grand Duchess, of the match being broken off.

I am bound in honour to contradict it.

As a gentleman and as a loyal subject of our Queen (though when in Russia do as the Roshers do), I lay my hand on my heart and assure you that there never was any foundation for the absurd report.

We never were in the Orangery (where the iced rose-water fountains are) alone for a single moment.

The absurd *canard* was all owing to my having made a joke about Archbishop Orloff, which a Ruski spy (not well up in his English) was to stupid too understand. "All off," said Orloff, was the idea. The Spy was hung last Monday, or sent to Siberia, it doesn't much matter which.

Well Sir, in the face of all these tales, I am proud and happy to say that the Wedding went off A 1.

As to the Ball, Your Own was the observed of all observers. How they applauded my *trois temps* with the Czarevna. I was a little nervous at first, as I had only just finished taking lessons in London of Professor Pumps and his three accomplished daughters. But after two false starts, in consequence of that idiot Count Idonnovitch getting in my way, and bumping us as if he were in a University Boat-race, we got well off, and didn't finish until I came with a bang against the corner of a triangular pillar sporting a brilliant chandelier.

I had been round the room with her, and now the room went round with me.

"You are not well," said the beautiful C——A, anxiously.

Here I drop a veil.

* * * * * * *

Supper was done pretty well. The Czar winked at me, on my remarking *sotto voce* to him, that I had seen the barley-sugar ornament in the centre before. As for the Champagne—well, we had a private bottle or two, between us, under the chair.

However, I was a guest, and the Imperial hospitality was well meant. But, as I whispered to him, "Give me our little supper parties alone. Four. No more. *Cabine particulier* in the Winter Palace." He grasped my hand under the table, and sighed. Auld lang syne.

I sang my best song at the banquet, but the Grand Chamberlain, who has no more ear for music than a tomcat, would come in with the chorus a bar too soon. He tried to throw the blame on the Prince de Leuchtenbourg.

The Court Circular of to-day announced that, after the Banquet, "we were to return to the private apartments in the same order." Ah! but did we. "Order" wasn't the word. Everybody got in everybody else's way, and how could "the same order" be expected after the banquet as before it? Bosh!

After this, I looked in on the ecclesiastics, who were supping with the members of the Holy Synod. My dear old chum, the Metropolitan, was in great force. We got him on his legs twice, for a couple of speeches, and a song. We couldn't get him on his legs again, but this was later, when the worthy dignitary seemed to be deeply affected, and was, finally, carried out.

Headache this morning, so no more at present from

Yours ever,

KARNTZ LEEPAVINSKI.

P.S.—The Blessing of the Neva was typical of the removal of the courtly reserve which etiquette demanded of the two high contracting parties up to a certain time. When the ice was once broken, conversation flowed.

The first good thing, after this ceremony, said by H. R. H. of Edinburgh, was in answer to a question put by the Grand Duchess, who asked, simply,—

"O, Alf! couldn't they patch up that hole in the ice? Some one will tumble in."

Whereupon replied H.R.H., smiling,—

My own Mary, it is Neva to let to mend."

Dean Stanley took down this note in short hand, but did not introduce it subsequently in to his sermon.

P. S. 2.—I *must* tell you this. Dear little Duchess cried once during the wedding. H. R. H. saw it. You know he is every inch a sailor. He whispered, "Belay! What, my own *Gal a tear*;" And she was wreathed in smiles. First-rate, eh?

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